

# High Risk Heterosexuals Needs Assessment Survey

## Idaho Department of Health and Welfare STD/AIDS Program & Idaho Care and Prevention Council

### Final Report

*Presented by:*

Clearwater Research, Inc.  
1845 S. Federal Way  
Boise, ID 83705

*Contact:*

Gayla Smutny, Ph.D.  
(208) 376-3376, ext. 426  
Fax: (208) 376-2008

*E-mail:* gsmutny@clearwater-research.com

*Date:*

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# Executive Summary

## Introduction

In mid-2004, Clearwater Research, working closely with representatives of the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare STD/AIDS Program and the Idaho Care and Prevention Council Needs Assessment Committee, designed and implemented a Web survey, as well as an identical mail survey, targeted toward high-risk heterosexuals (HRH) throughout the state of Idaho. This HRH Survey was conducted as part of an HRH Needs Assessment and its major purpose was the systematic identification of needs in the high-risk heterosexual community. Survey data was collected from September 20 to December 10, 2004. 239 mail surveys were completed. Although the survey Website was active throughout the data collection field period, no surveys were completed via the Web.

## HIV Attitudes and Knowledge

Most respondents said they believed HIV is a concern in small, rural communities of Idaho. Somewhat contradictorily however, most respondents reported they do not feel they, nor anyone in their social group, such as a partner, friend, or acquaintance, is at risk for contracting HIV. For example, only 10% of respondents indicated they believed they had some likelihood of becoming infected with HIV or getting AIDS and just 18% believed someone they knew had some likelihood of contacting HIV.

The vast majority of respondents demonstrated a high degree of HIV prevention knowledge. Nearly all respondents knew that condom usage, monogamous relationships, and knowing the status of partners are ways to prevent becoming infected with HIV.

## HIV Testing

Over one-third of respondents reported that they had never been tested for HIV, indicating a need to stress the importance of HIV testing and knowing HIV status among members of this high-risk population. The main reasons respondents had not been tested included feeling at low risk for HIV and simply not worrying about HIV. Among respondents who had been tested, only one respondent said the result of their last HIV test was "HIV positive". Nearly half of the respondents who had been tested indicated their most recent HIV test had been within the last year. However, 10% of respondents reported that it had been over five years since their last HIV test. This points to a potential need to highlight the importance of continuing to test for HIV, particularly if respondents have engaged in high-risk behaviors since their last test.

## Sexual Activity and Behavior

The majority of those surveyed (75%) reported having sex only with members of the opposite sex within the past 12 months. However, 10% of respondents reported they

were involved with only same sex partners or had sex with partners of both genders within the past year. Another, 15% said they have not had sex within the past year.

Results of questions about condom use and talking with partners about HIV and safe sex clearly indicate that many members of this high-risk group are not practicing safe sex or talking with their partner about safe sex. For instance, a relatively high percentage of respondents (61%) said they never or seldom use condoms when engaging in vaginal or anal sex and nearly 68% indicated that they or their partner do not pull out before ejaculation if they are not using a condom. Further, many respondents, 69% and 62%, respectively, said that they do not talk to their partners about HIV or safe sex. Additionally, half of respondents reported they did not know the status of at least one of the partners they had within the past year.

Although only 10% of respondents felt they were at low risk of contracting HIV, nearly one-quarter of respondents indicated they either did not know (7%) if they had put themselves or a partner at risk for HIV or said that they had indeed put themselves or a partner at risk for HIV over the last year (17%).

Nearly 45% of respondents said that during the past year they had engaged in unplanned or casual sex while under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Situations and times that appeared to be highly associated with having unprotected sex at potentially high rates were drinking, using drugs, and having sex with a known partner.

Over one-third of those surveyed reported that they have been forced to have sex and 20% of these respondents reported that they had been forced to have sex within the past year.

### **Injection Drug and Needle Use**

Nearly 20% of respondents reported using an injectable drug administered either by needle or syringe. Of those that had used an injectable drug, two-thirds reported having shared the needle or syringe and nearly 40% admitted to sharing needles within the past 12 months. These findings underscore a continued need to emphasize the importance of safe use of needles among injection drug users.

### **Self-Satisfaction and Social Networks**

Seventy percent of those surveyed said they were, on the whole, satisfied with themselves. An even larger percentage, 77%, reported that there were people in their life, such as a partners, friends, or family members that they can always count on when things go wrong.

However, nearly one-fifth of respondents indicated they were not satisfied with themselves and almost the same percentage (18%) reported that they do not have someone in their life to count on when things go wrong. This lack of self-satisfaction and/or social network support could potentially lend itself to high-risk behaviors.

# Introduction

## Background

The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare STD/AIDS Program (IDHW S/AP) and the Idaho Care and Prevention Council (ICPC) annually conduct a needs assessment focused on one of the target populations identified as being at high risk for, and/or needing care for, HIV/AIDS. This effort is part of a yearly Community Prevention Planning process. The target population of interest in the 2004-2005 planning year was High Risk Heterosexuals (HRH).<sup>1</sup>

In order to assess needs among HRH, IDHW S/AP and ICPC contracted with an independent research firm, Clearwater Research, to design, implement, and analyze a survey of HRH in Idaho.

## Study Purpose

The major purpose of the study was to gather information that would enhance understanding of needs in the HRH community. The ICPC Needs Assessment Committee will utilize the results of the project to establish or enhance programs designed to meet the physical, emotional, and disease prevention needs identified in the survey.

## Organization of Report

The remainder of this report focuses on the project methodology and survey findings. In the following section the methodological details of the survey are presented. The next section provides an in-depth descriptive examination of the survey findings. This section is generally ordered in the same manner as the project questionnaire and contains several sub-sections.

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<sup>1</sup> ICPC defines high-risk heterosexuals in the following manner. A birth sex male who has sex with a woman, or birth sex female who has sex with a male, with one or more of these risk factors present: the partner is either an IDU, MSM, or HIV+ person; the person had sex in exchange for drugs or money; the person has an STD diagnosis; or the person has had multiple sex partners.

# Methodology

## Survey Instrument

Clearwater Research worked in close collaboration with IDHW S/AP and ICPC representatives to develop the study questionnaire. The majority of the questions were derived from the Men Having Sex with Men (MSM) Needs Assessment Survey conducted in June 2004 by Clearwater Research for IDHW S/AP and ICPC. However, other questionnaire items were written specifically for this research effort or were drawn from a variety of surveys of the target population. The questionnaire covered the following seven central areas of interest:

- Respondent Characteristics
- HIV Attitudes and Knowledge
- HIV Testing
- Sexual Activity and Behavior
- Injection Drug and Needle Use
- Self-Satisfaction and Social Networks
- Service Provision and Needs Among HIV Positive Respondents<sup>2</sup>

In order to prepare the survey instrument for data collection, Clearwater Research programmed the survey for Web deployment and prepared and formatted it for mail distribution.

The full text of the questionnaire is available in Appendix A.

## Data Collection

Data for the HRH Needs Assessment Survey was collected from September 20 through December 10, 2004, using both Web and mail administered questionnaires. Because no systematic list of HRH in Idaho exists, it was not possible to either attempt a census of all HRH or to sample from a list. Thus, a convenience sample approach was used for this survey effort. In order to target HRH the IDHW S/AP Program contacted domestic violence shelters, homeless shelters, District Health Departments, and Program contractors to solicit involvement in the survey effort. Entities that expressed willingness to ask for participation among their clients were sent pen and paper surveys as well as business cards printed with the survey Website. Although the survey was targeted to specific groups of HRH, it was not restricted from anyone who was interested in participating.

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<sup>2</sup> A series of questions targeted to HIV positive respondents was asked on the survey. However, only one actual respondent reported being HIV positive and this individual did not answer the questions geared toward service provision and need. As a result, there are not findings presented for these questions.



Participants could access the questionnaire on the Web by typing a Web address in their browser ([www.cwrsw.com/sbs](http://www.cwrsw.com/sbs)). A welcome screen introducing the survey and briefly explaining its purpose preceded the actual questionnaire items. The questions themselves were displayed in a variety of different formats depending on the nature of the question and the response categories. A series of checks were built into the programming to help ensure that each participant provided a response to all questions applicable to him/her.

At the end of the data collection field period, a total of 239 completed interviews had been obtained. All of these interviews were completed through mail surveys. The survey Website was active throughout the data collection field period. However, no surveys were completed via the Web. Although it was somewhat surprising that no Web surveys were completed, limited Web involvement in the survey was not necessarily unexpected given that the HRH populations targeted likely had limited Web access and the pen and paper survey were readily available from the agencies where individuals were receiving services.

## **Data Preparation**

At the conclusion of the data collection period, a Clearwater Research analyst followed a comprehensive routine of data preparation before analysis. First, the data were converted from the Web database used for entering the mail survey data and formatted for review in SPSS, a statistical analysis software package. Next, the survey variables (i.e., questions) and response categories were labeled. Additional variables were created for the analysis as needed. In addition, open-ended responses were examined and cleaned for overall comprehension.

## **Data Analysis**

Clearwater Research used SPSS to analyze the data. The initial analyses involved frequency tables and descriptive statistics (e.g., mean, standard deviation) to examine and characterize the distribution of responses for each variable.

## **Findings and Interpretation**

The results of the analysis are presented in the following order: 1) Respondent Characteristics; 2) HIV Attitudes and Knowledge; 3) HIV Testing; 4) Sexual Activity and Behavior; 5) Injection Drug and Needle Use; and 6) Self-Satisfaction/Social Networks.

On the following pages, charts, tables, and descriptions of survey results include the question numbers for easy reference. For the full text of the questions and response categories, please refer to Appendix A.

## Respondent Characteristics

The following section provides a brief descriptive overview of the 239 respondents who participated in the study.

**Table 1: Summary Characteristics of Survey Respondents**

	% OF RESPONDENTS	N
GENDER (Q1)		
Male	40.2%	96
Female	59.8%	143
HISPANIC OR LATINO (Q4b)		
Hispanic or Latino	13.4%	24
Not Hispanic or Latino	86.5%	215
RACE (Q4a) <sup>3</sup>		
White	92.2%	213
Black or African American	1.3%	3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1.3%	3
Asian	0.0%	0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	6.9%	16
Other	1.7%	4
AGE (Q3)		
Mean age in years	32	237
REGION (Q2)		
Health District Region 1	0.4%	1
Health District Region 2	12.5%	28
Health District Region 3	12.5%	28
Health District Region 4	33.5%	75
Health District Region 5	5.8%	13
Health District Region 6	28.1%	63
Health District Region 7	7.1%	16
EDUCATION LEVEL (Q5)		
Less than high school	18.2%	43
High school graduate/GED	37.6%	89
College 1 to 3 years or technical school	32.5%	77
College degree or more	11.8%	28

### Demographics Summary

The survey was fairly well balanced between males and females. The vast majority of respondents (87%) reported they were not Hispanic or Latino. Additionally, 92% identified their race as White. Respondents ranged in age from 15 to 62 and the average age was 32. Generally speaking, the majority of respondents had some level of higher education. One-third of respondents had either attended college or technical school and another 12% were college graduates.

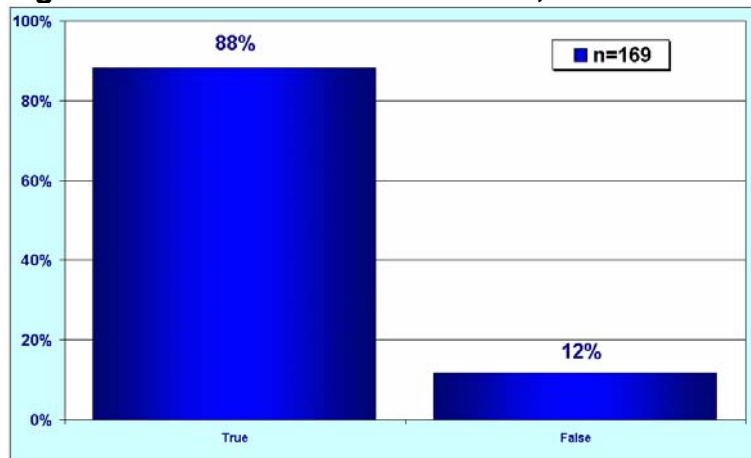
<sup>3</sup> Percentages may add to more than 100% because respondents could name more than one race.

## HIV Attitude and Knowledge

In this portion of the analysis results from a group of questions targeted towards respondents' knowledge and attitudes towards HIV are presented.

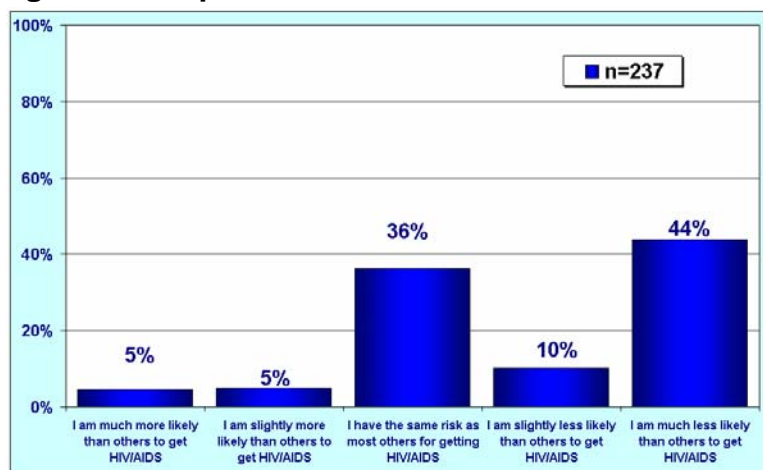
### *Majority Believe HIV is a Concern in Small, Rural Communities in Idaho*

**Figure 1: HIV is a Concern in Small, Rural Communities (Q6)**



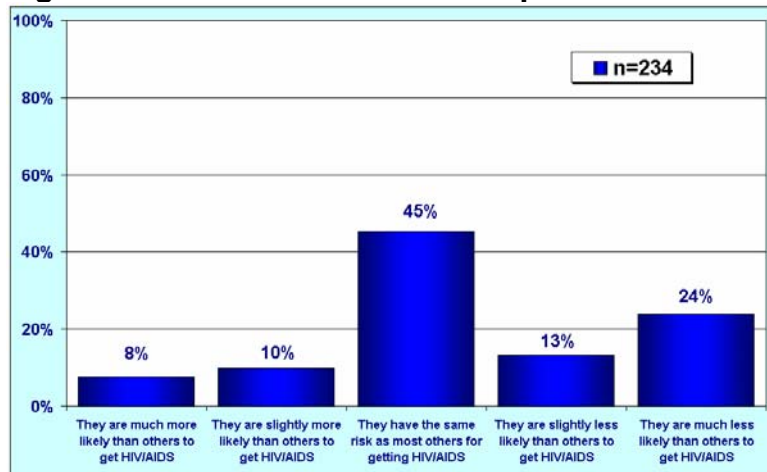
- Over 88% of respondents believe that HIV is a concern in small, rural communities of Idaho.

**Figure 2: Respondent's Perceived Likelihood of Contracting HIV/AIDS (Q7)**



- Over half of respondents (54%) believe they are less likely than other adults and teens in their area to contract HIV/AIDS.
- A high percentage of respondents believe they are equally at risk as other adults and teens (36%) to contract HIV/AIDS. Only 10% felt they had a higher risk.

**Figure 3: Someone in Social Group's Likelihood of Contracting HIV/AIDS (Q8)**



- Nearly half of respondents (45%) believe that, compared to other adults and teens in their area, someone in their social group (including partner, friends, acquaintances) is at the same risk as most others for getting HIV/AIDS.
- Over one-third of respondents felt that someone in their social group was less likely than others to get HIV/AIDS.
- Only 18% of respondents felt that someone in their social group was more likely than others to get HIV/AIDS.
- These findings appear to contradict the findings that respondents believe HIV is a concern in small communities. Respondents believe HIV is a concern, just not to themselves or those in their social group.

**Table 2: Ways People can Protect Themselves from Getting Infected (Q25)**

WAYS TO PROTECT FROM GETTING INFECTED WITH HIV	%	# OF RESPONSES
Use condoms	95.7%	225
Both partners have no other partners (monogamous)	89.8%	211
Know HIV status of partner	88.5%	208
Avoid sharing needles	87.2%	205
Know your own HIV status	86.4%	203
No sex at all (abstinence)	84.3%	198
No exchanging sex for money	78.7%	185
No exchanging sex for drugs	77.9%	183
Avoid blood transfusions	67.7%	159
Other	4.0%	10

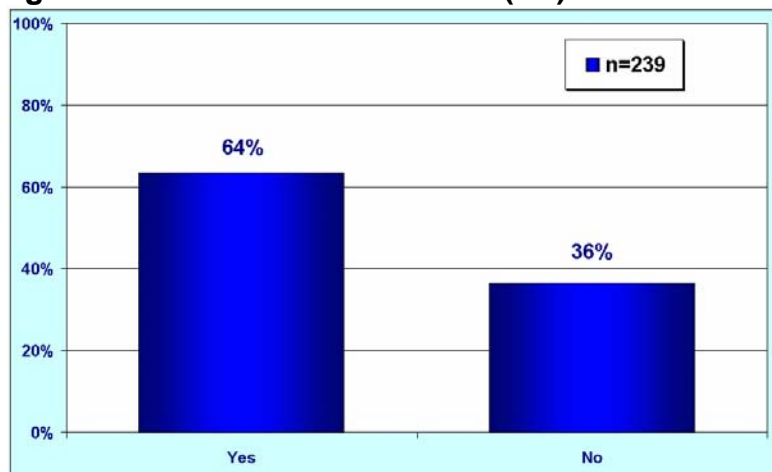
- Of the 239 total respondents, nearly all of them answered that using condoms is a way for people to protect themselves against getting infected with HIV (96%).
- More than three-fourths of all respondents selected almost every method of protection listed. Some of the other top methods of protection selected were: staying monogamous with partner, knowing the status of partners, and avoid sharing needles.
- Two-thirds of respondents indicated that avoiding blood transfusions is a method of protection from contracting HIV.
- “Other” responses included not using drugs, not sharing razors or toothbrushes, and avoiding blood-to-blood contact.

## HIV Testing

This section of the analysis covers a range of questions about HIV testing among HRH.

### 36% Have Never Had an HIV Test

**Figure 4: Ever Taken an HIV Test (Q9)**



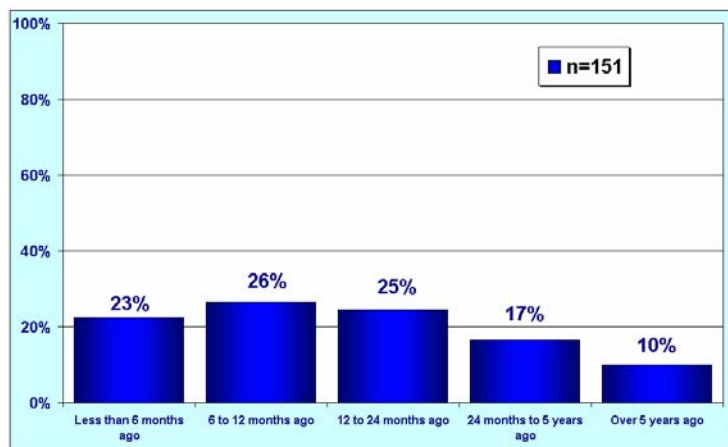
- Although 6 in 10 respondents reported that they had taken an HIV test at some point, a relatively high percentage of respondents said they had never taken an HIV test (36%).

### *“HIV Negative” Was Result of Last HIV Test for 97%*

- Of the 152 respondents that had taken an HIV test, only one respondent, a female, answered that the results of her last test were positive (Q10).
- Four respondents did not return for their HIV test results.
- When asked what changes she has made since finding out she was HIV positive, this respondent said she “is more safe with her partners.” (Q11)

## Nearly Half of Respondents Tested in Past Year

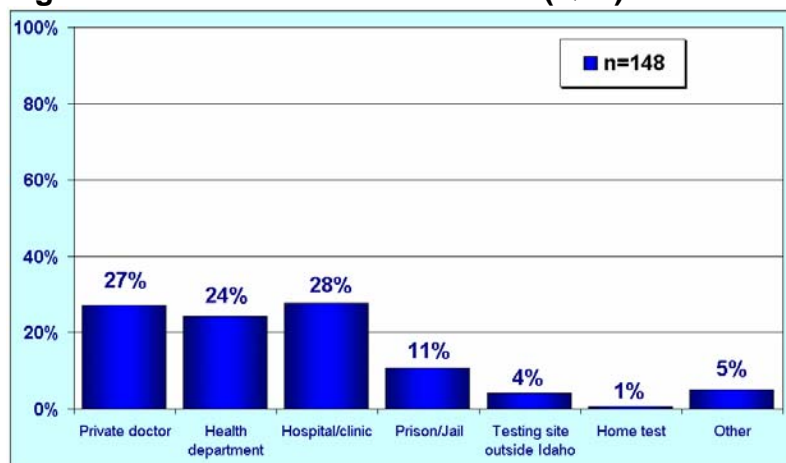
Figure 5: Time Since Last Tested (Q12)



- Of the 152 respondents who had taken an HIV test, nearly half (49%), had their last test in the past year (one respondent did not answer question).
- Over one-quarter of all respondents had not been tested within the past 2 years.

## Those Tested Had Most Recent Test at a Variety of Locations

Figure 6: Location of Last HIV Test (Q13)

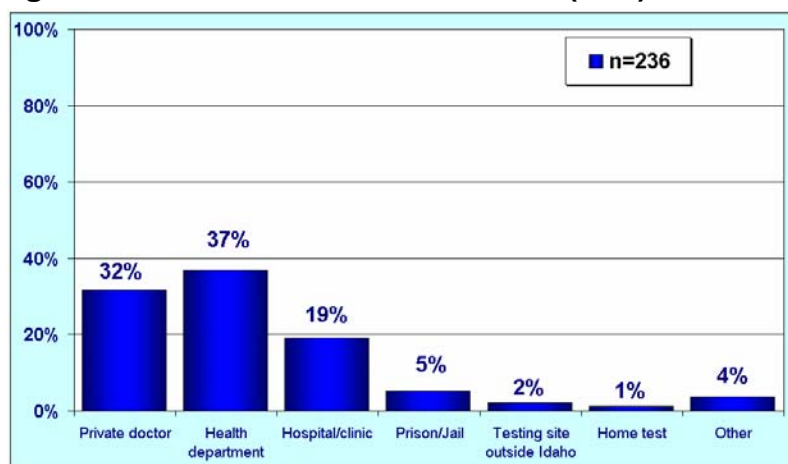


- No one testing location was used by a majority of respondents for their last HIV test. Private doctors, the Health Department, and a hospital/clinic were utilized by roughly the same percentage of respondents for their last HIV test.

- Over 11% of respondents had their last test in a prison or jail.
- “Other” responses included locations such as blood or plasma donation centers, rehab, and for a National Guard physical exam.

### *No Specific Location Selected for Future Test*

**Figure 7: Location of Future HIV Test (Q14)**



- All respondents were asked where they would go in the future for an HIV test. The Health Department was the number one choice among all the options with over one-third of respondents selecting that option.
- “Other” responses to this question included: somewhere close, somewhere private, or plasma center.

### *“Low Risk” Main Reason for Not Testing or Returning for Results*

**Table 3: Reasons for Not Being Tested or Returning for Results (Q15)**

REASONS FOR NOT BEING TESTED FOR HIV OR FOR NOT RETURNING FOR HIV TEST RESULTS	%	# OF RESPONSES
I am at low risk for HIV infection	39.3%	33
I don't worry about HIV	34.5%	29
I am afraid to learn the results	17.9%	15
I have not been sexually active	17.9%	15
It is embarrassing	14.3%	12
I don't know where to go for testing	9.5%	8
Privacy/confidentiality	8.3%	7
Other	6.0%	5
I don't think I can get HIV	4.8%	4
Testing sites or hours are not convenient	3.6%	3



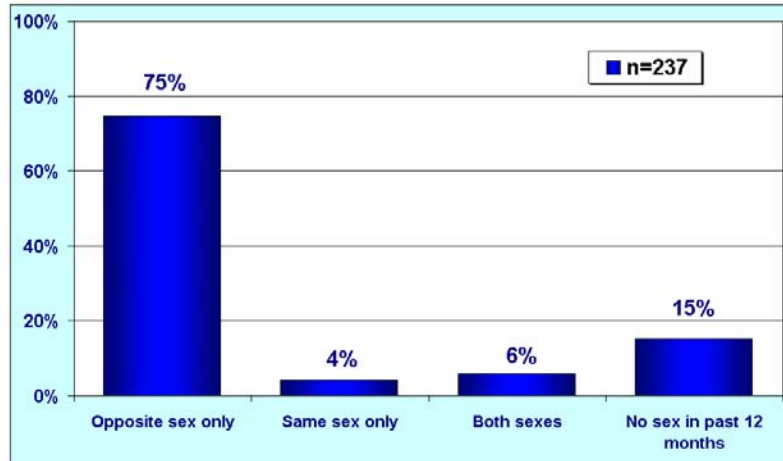
- Of the 91 respondents who have never taken an HIV test or did not return for the results if they did test, nearly 40% said that their reason for not testing or returning was that they are at low-risk for becoming infected with the HIV virus.
- Nearly one-third of respondents said they don't worry about HIV.
- A surprising 18% said they were afraid to learn HIV test results and nearly 10% don't know where to go to get tested.
- Percentages add to more than 100% because respondents could select more than one reason.
- "Other" responses include: no money, homeless, or just haven't gotten around to it.

## Sexual Activity and Behavior

This section of the analysis focuses on respondents' sexual relationships and includes results of questions focused on the frequency of engagement in specific behaviors such as condom usage and talking to partners about HIV and safe sex.

### *10% Had Sex with 'Same Sex' Partner Within Past 12 Months*

**Figure 8: Sex Partners Within Past 12 Months (Q16)**



- Seventy-five percent of respondents reported having sex only with the opposite sex within the past year.
- Nearly 10% of respondents said they have had sex with only the same sex or with both sexes.
- Over 15% of respondents indicated they had refrained from sex in the past 12 months.

### *Over Half of Respondents Engaged in a Monogamous Relationship in Past Year*

**Table 4: Description of Sexual Relationships with all Partners in Past Year (Q17)**

TYPE OF SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP WITH ALL PARTNERS IN PAST YEAR	%	# OF RESPONSES
Monogamous (only had/have sex with each other)	55.6%	109
Ongoing, both have/had sex with other people	21.4%	42
Casual (not ongoing relationship)	14.3%	28
Ongoing, only my partner has/had sex with other people	7.1%	14
Ongoing, only I have/had sex with other people	6.6%	13

- All respondents that reported having sex within the past 12 months were asked what types of relationships they engaged in with all the partners they had.
- Of the 196 respondents that answered the question, over 55% reported that they engaged in a monogamous relationship in the past 12 months.
- Over 21% of respondents reported engaging in an ongoing relationship with a partner where both partners were having sex with other people.

### *Frequency of Engagement in Specific Behaviors*

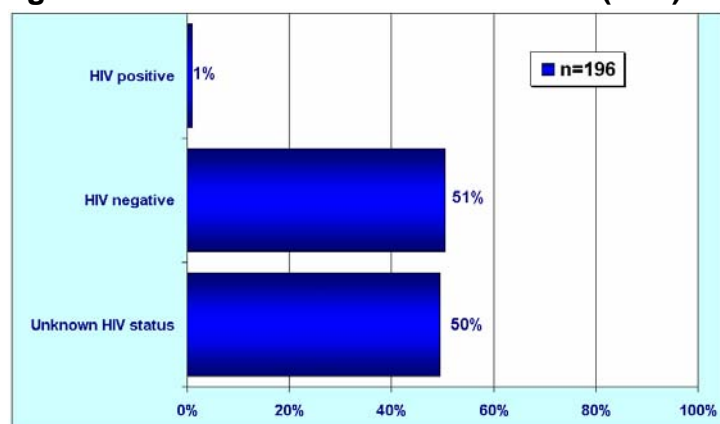
**Table 5: Engagement in Specific Behaviors (Q18a – Q18d)**

	NEVER	SELDOM	LESS THAN 50%	MORE THAN 50%	ALWAYS	n
a. Use condoms when engaging in vaginal/anal/oral sex?	51.1%	10.5%	11.6%	12.1%	14.7%	190
b. Engage in vaginal/anal sex without a condom, but pulled out before ejaculating?	51.4%	16.2%	8.4%	14.5%	9.5%	179
c. Talk to your partner(s) about HIV?	48.6%	20.7%	8.4%	7.3%	15.1%	179
d. Talk to your partner(s) about safer sex?	48.0%	14.7%	9.0%	13.0%	15.3%	177

- The vast majority of respondents (62%) seldom or never use condoms when engaging in sex (Q18a). Additionally, the vast majority of respondents (68%) seldom or never pull out or have their partner pull out before ejaculation (Q18b).
- The majority of respondents do not appear to be talking to their partners about HIV and safe sex (Q18c and Q18d). Only 22% and 28% of respondents talk to their partners frequently (more than 50% or always) about HIV or safer sex, respectively.

### *Knowledge of HIV Status of Sexual Partners*

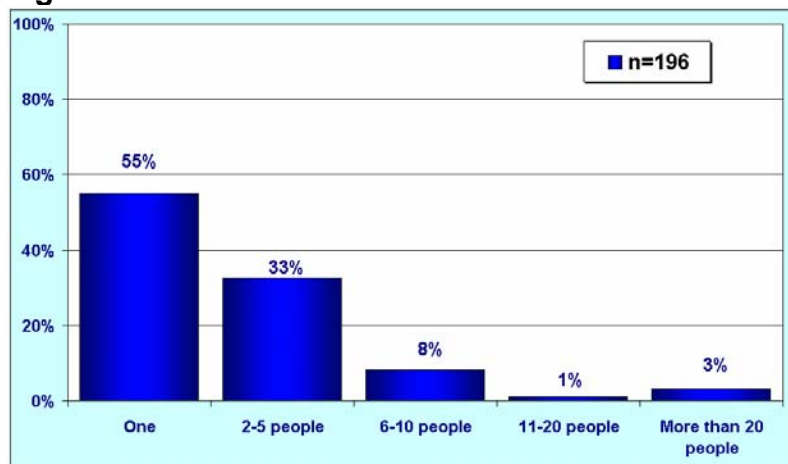
**Figure 9: HIV Status of Sexual Partners (Q19)**



- Of all the respondents who have engaged in sexual activity in the past 12 months, an overwhelming 50% did not know the HIV status of at least one of their partners. This finding points to continued need to stress the importance of talking to potential partners about HIV and safe sex prior to sexual encounters.
- Percentages may add to more than 100% because respondents could indicate the HIV status of more than one ongoing partner.

### *45% of Respondents Have Had More Than One Partner in Past Year*

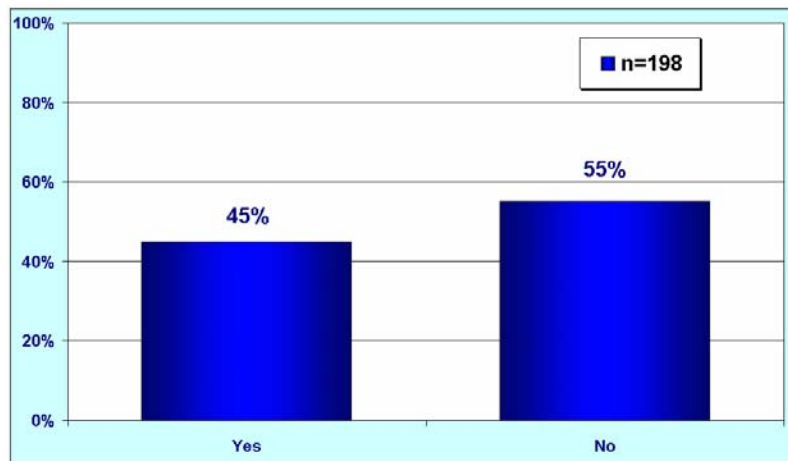
**Figure 10: Number of Sexual Partners in the Past 12 Months (Q20)**



- Of all the respondents who have engaged in sexual activity in the past 12 months, over half reported that they've had only one partner.
- However, 45% have had more than two partners within the past year, which indicates that condom usage and more communication about HIV and safer sex should be emphasized to this high-risk group.

## *Sexual Behavior While Under the Influence*

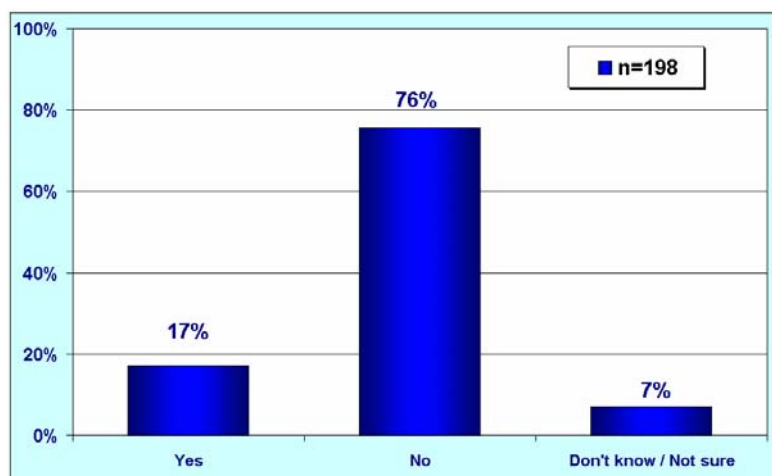
**Figure 11: Had Casual or Unplanned Sex While Under the Influence (Q21)**



- Of all the respondents who have engaged in sexual activity in the past 12 months, 45% reported that they had participated in casual or unplanned sex while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- Of those that have had casual or unplanned sex while under the influence of drugs or alcohol, 72% reported being with more than one partner within the past year.

## *Nearly One-Fifth of Respondents Put Self or Partner at Risk for HIV*

**Figure 12: Put Yourself or Partner at Risk for HIV (Q22)**



- Of all the respondents who engaged in sexual activity in the past 12 months, 17% reported they felt as though they had put themselves or a partner at risk for HIV. Seven percent said they did not know if they had put a partner at risk or not.

- Of those that feel that they or a partner were put at risk, 82% of those people reported being with more than one partner within the past year.

*Unprotected Sex Likely to Occur While Under the Influence or With a Known Partner*

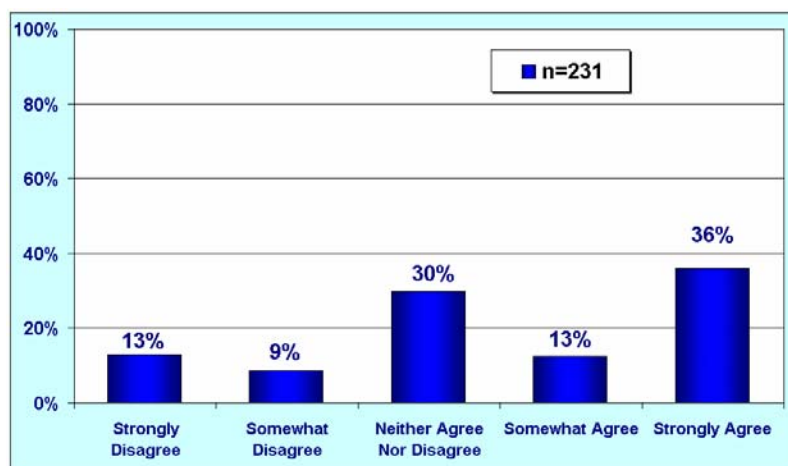
**Table 6: Times/Situations When Unprotected Sex is Likely to be Engaged In (Q23a-Q23j)**

	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	n
a. When drinking	45.1%	25.6%	8.7%	20.5%	195
b. When using drugs	44.7%	16.8%	13.7%	24.8%	161
c. With a stranger	12.1%	12.6%	28.0%	47.3%	182
d. With someone I know	25.4%	46.8%	9.3%	18.5%	205
e. With the same sex	14.7%	15.3%	12.0%	58.0%	150
f. With the opposite sex	23.5%	35.5%	16.9%	24.0%	183
g. When I am feeling depressed	7.1%	24.2%	30.8%	37.9%	182
h. When I am not feeling good about myself	10.2%	23.2%	27.1%	39.5%	177
i. With someone who tells me he is HIV negative	14.2%	25.0%	20.5%	40.3%	176
j. With someone who tells me he is HIV positive	3.1%	2.5%	14.2%	80.2%	162

- Over 70% of respondents agreed they were more likely to engage in unprotected sex when drinking (71%) or with someone they know (72%).
- Roughly 60% of respondents agree they were also more likely to engage in unprotected sex when using drugs (62%) or when they are with the opposite sex (59%).
- Several other times/situations appeared to engender unplanned sex at potentially high rates including not feeling good about oneself, feeling depressed, and being told someone's HIV status is negative.
- These findings highlight potential opportunities to programmatically address situations that HRH clearly indicated lend themselves to having unprotected sex.

### *Nearly 50% Agree They Could Reject Sexual Advances of People Who Won't Use Condoms*

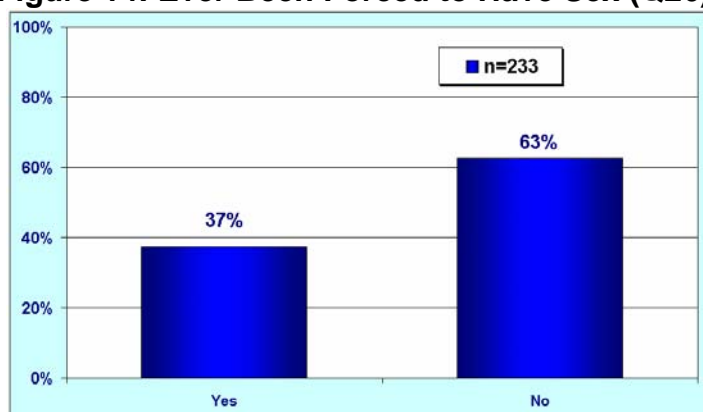
**Figure 13: Easy to Reject Sexual Advances from Those Who Don't Want to Use Condoms (Q24)**



- Almost half of respondents agree they could reject the advances from people who don't want to use condoms (49%).
- Almost one-fourth of respondents (22%) did not agree that they could reject the advances from people who don't want to use condoms.

### *Nearly One-Third of Respondents Have Been Forced to Have Sex*

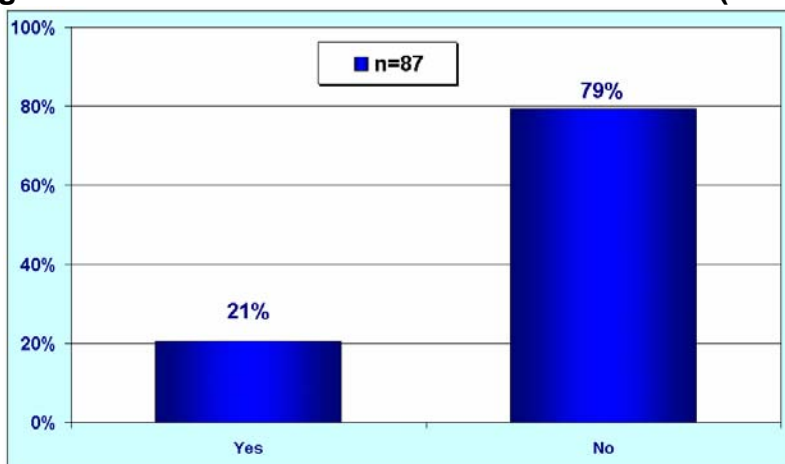
**Figure 14: Ever Been Forced to Have Sex (Q26)**



- For the purposes of this survey, “Forced Sex” was defined as “Any type of oral, anal, or vaginal penetration or intercourse in situations where threats, physical force, or a weapon was used. It also includes situations where a person was unable to resist for some reason, such as age, alcohol, drugs, sleep, or disability. Sex may be forced by anyone, including spouses, partners, dates, relatives, acquaintances, or strangers. It may occur when you are an adult or a child.
- Strikingly, 37% of respondents reported they have been forced to have sex.
- Of those that reported they have been forced to have sex, 83% were female. Fifteen of the ninety-two males that answered this question reported they too had been forced to have sex. Two of these fifteen men indicated that in the last twelve months they had sex only with men and an additional one man said he had sex with both men and women in the past twelve months (Survey Question #16 was used to assess with whom the respondent had sex in the past 12 months). It is possible that in these few instances, men were being forced to have sex with other men.

### *In Past 12 Months One-Fifth of Respondents Have Been Forced to Have Sex*

**Figure 15: Forced to Have Sex in Past 12 Months (Q27)**



- Of the 87 respondents who reported that they've been forced to have sex, 18 reported they've been forced to have sex in the past 12 months (21%). Two of these respondents were male and sixteen were female. Neither of these two men reported having sex only with men in the past year (Survey Question #16 was used to assess with whom the respondent had sex in the past 12 months) so it is not probable that these men were forced to have sex by other men.

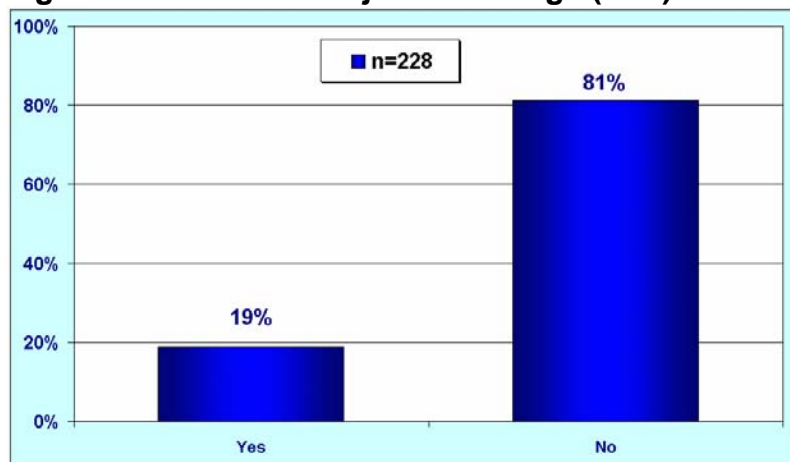


## Injection Drug and Needle Use

This section of the analysis focuses on respondents' usage of injectable drugs and behavior regarding needle sharing.

### *Nearly One-Fifth of Respondents Had Used Injectable Drugs*

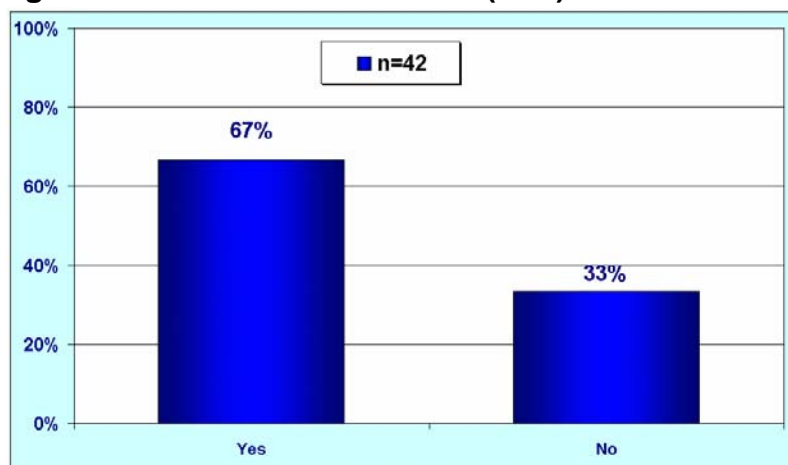
**Figure 16: Ever Used Injectable Drugs (Q28)**



- Nineteen percent of respondents reported having used a drug that was either injected by needle or syringe.

### *Two-Thirds of Users Report Having Shared Needles*

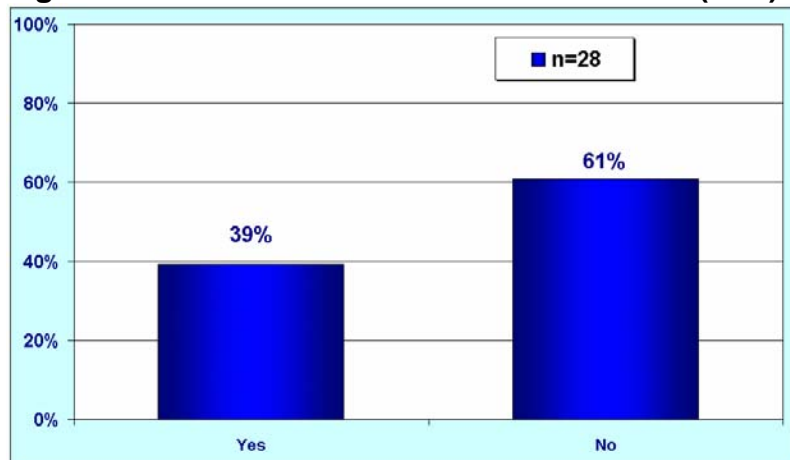
**Figure 17: Ever Shared Needles (Q29)**



- Of the 43 respondents who reported using injectable drugs, two-thirds of those users report they had shared a needle used by someone else (67%).

## *40% of Users Report Having Shared Needles in Past 12 Months*

**Figure 18: Shared Needles in Past 12 Months (Q30)**



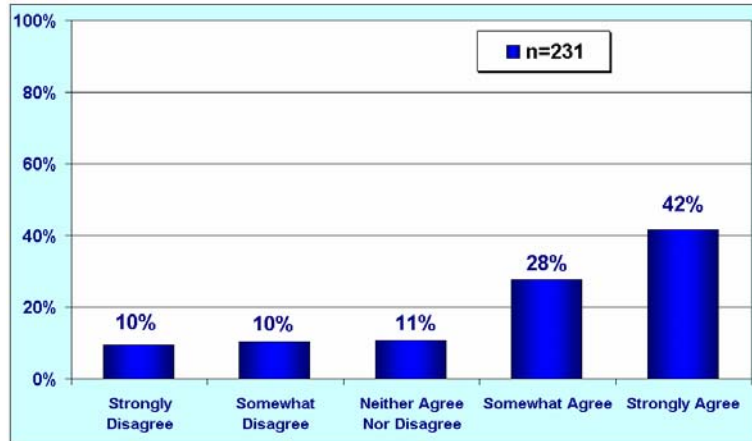
- Nearly 40% of injection drug users had shared needles used by someone else within the past 12 months.
- These findings underscore a continued need to emphasize the importance of safe use of needles among injection drug users.

## Self-Satisfaction and Social Networks

This section of the analysis focuses on respondents' feelings of self-satisfaction and sense of belonging.

### Over Two-Thirds Are Satisfied With Themselves

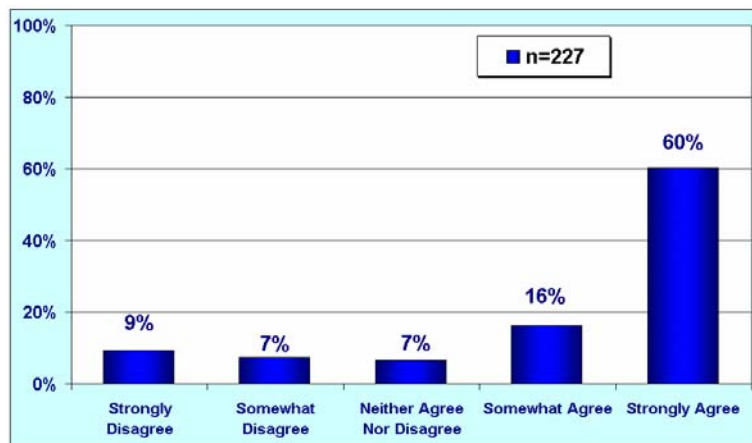
**Figure 19: On the Whole I am Satisfied With Myself (Q31)**



- Seventy percent of respondents agreed that, on the whole, they were satisfied with themselves.
- However, 20% of respondents do not agree that they were generally satisfied with themselves.

### Over Three-Fourths Agree They Have Someone They Can Count On

**Figure 20: People to Count On When Things Go Wrong (Q32)**



- Over 75% of respondents agreed that there is someone in their life (partner, friends, family, etc.) whom they can count on when things go wrong.
- Sixteen percent of respondents reported not having someone there when they need them.

## Crosstabulations: Monogamous/Non-Monogamous by HIV-Related Attitudes and Behaviors

In this section results of an analysis of attitudinal and behavioral questions focused on a variety of HIV prevention facets are presented. The intent of this crosstabular analysis was to segment results by sexual behavior classified by type of relationship of the respondent. Question 17 asked respondents to describe their sexual relationships with all partners over the past 12 months as monogamous, ongoing (both partners has/have sex with others), ongoing (respondent has/had sex with others), ongoing (partner has/had sex with others), or casual. Respondents were classified as monogamous if they described all relationships over the past 12 months as monogamous. Respondents were classified as non-monogamous if they described any relationship over the past 12 months as something other than monogamous.

Chi-square tests were used to explore difference in response patterns by relationship type. Chi square tests assess the association between two categorical variables. Chi square statistical tests examine observed findings in relation to expected values. These expected values are calculated separately for each test using the joint frequency distributions of the variables being analyzed. Significant findings for these statistical tests are interpreted in terms of these expected values (i.e., how different the pattern of observed results is from the pattern we would expect if there was no relation between the variables).<sup>4</sup>

### Q7 (Likelihood of getting HIV/AIDS compared to others) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months

Q7 Likelihood of getting HIV/AIDS compared to others	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Much More Likely	1.0%	1	10.0%	9
Slightly More Likely	1.9%	2	8.9%	8
Same Risk	33.7%	35	41.1%	37
Slightly Less Likely	10.6%	11	11.1%	10
Much Less Likely	52.9%	55	28.9%	26

- Respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships were significantly more likely to report that they were much or slightly more likely to get HIV/AIDS compared to others than respondents who reported only monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=19.6,  $p=.00$ ).

<sup>4</sup> The  $p$ -value associated with a particular statistical test, indicated by the letter " $p$ ," conveys the reliability of a particular finding. A  $p$ -value of less than .05. (i.e.,  $p < .05$ ), means that the result was likely to have occurred by random error or chance just 5 in 100 times. A  $p$ -value of less than .01. (i.e.,  $p < .01$ ), means that the result was likely to have occurred by random error or chance just 1 in 100 times. A  $p$ -value of less than .001. (i.e.,  $p < .001$ ), means that the result was likely to have occurred by random error or chance just 1 in 1000 times.

**Q8 (Likelihood of someone in social group getting HIV/AIDS compared to others) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q8 (Likelihood of someone in social group getting HIV/AIDS compared to others)	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Much More Likely	2.0%	2	11.1%	10
Slightly More Likely	4.9%	5	14.4%	13
Same Risk	47.1%	48	47.8%	43
Slightly Less Likely	14.7%	15	12.2%	11
Much Less Likely	31.4%	32	14.4%	13

- Respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships were significantly more likely to report that someone in their social group was much or slightly more likely to get HIV/AIDS than respondents who reported only monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=17.1, p=.00).

**Q9 (Ever tested for HIV) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q9, Ever tested for HIV	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Yes	64.8%	68	72.5%	66
No	35.2%	37	27.5%	25

- There was no significant difference between respondents who reported only monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationships with regard to having ever been tested for HIV (Pearson Chi square=1.4, p=.24).

**Q10 (Results of last HIV test) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q10 Results of last HIV test	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Negative	97.1%	66	95.5%	63
Positive	0.0%	0	1.5%	1
Never Returned for Results	2.9%	2	3.0%	2

- There was no significant difference between respondents who reported only monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationships with regard to the results of their last HIV test (Pearson Chi square=1.0, p=.59).

**Q18a (Use condoms when engaging in sex) by Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q18a Use condoms when engaging in sex	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Never	56.3%	54	46.1%	41
Seldom	9.4%	9	12.4%	11
Less than 50%	6.3%	6	16.9%	15
More than 50%	11.5%	11	13.5%	12
Always	16.7%	16	11.2%	10

- There was no significant difference between respondents who reported only monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationships with regard to the frequency of the use of condoms when engaging in sex (Pearson Chi square=7.0, p=.14).

**Q18b (Engage in sex without a condom, but pull out before ejaculating) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q18b Engage in sex without a condom, but pull out before ejaculating	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Never	64.4%	58	38.4%	33
Seldom	15.6%	14	17.4%	15
Less than 50%	5.6%	5	11.6%	10
More than 50%	8.9%	8	19.8%	17
Always	5.6%	5	12.8%	11

- Respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships were significantly more likely to report engaging in sex without a condom, but pulling out before ejaculating than respondents who reported only monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=14.0, p=.01).

**Q18c (Talk to partner(s) about HIV) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q18c Talk to partner(s) about HIV	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Never	48.4%	46	48.1%	39
Seldom	16.8%	16	25.9%	21
Less than 50%	9.5%	9	7.4%	6
More than 50%	8.4%	8	6.2%	5
Always	16.8%	16	12.3%	10

- There was no significant difference between the respondents who reported only monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationships with regard to the frequency of talking to their partner(s) about HIV (Pearson Chi square=2.8, p=.59).

**Q18d (Talk to partner(s) about safer sex) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q18d Talk to partner(s) about safer sex	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Never	50.0%	47	46.3%	37
Seldom	13.8%	13	15.0%	12
Less than 50%	7.4%	7	11.3%	9
More than 50%	11.7%	11	15.0%	12
Always	17.0%	16	12.5%	10

- There was no significant difference between the respondents who reported only monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationships with regard to the frequency of talking to their partner(s) about safer sex (Pearson Chi square=1.8, p=.77).

**Q19.1 (HIV status of partner(s) unknown) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q19.1 HIV status of partner(s) unknown	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
No	68.6%	72	31.9%	29
Yes	31.4%	33	68.1%	62

- Respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships were significantly more likely to report that the HIV status of their partner(s) was unknown than respondents who reported only monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=26.3, p=.00).



**Q19.2 (HIV status of partner(s) negative) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q19.2 HIV status of partner(s) negative	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
No	35.2%	37	69.2%	63
Yes	64.8%	68	30.8%	28

- Respondents who reported only monogamous relationships were significantly more likely to report that their partner(s) HIV status was negative than respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=22.5, p=.00).

**Q19.3 (HIV status of partner(s) positive) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q19.3 HIV status of partner(s) positive	Type of Relationship			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
No	100.0%	105	97.8%	89
Yes	0.0%	0	2.2%	2

- There was no significant difference between respondents who reported only monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationships with regard to reporting that their partner(s) HIV status was positive (Pearson Chi square=2.3, p=.13).

**Q20 (Number of sexual partners in past 12 months) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q20 Number of sexual partners in past 12 months	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
1	82.7%	86	21.6%	19
2-5	16.3%	17	52.3%	46
6-10	1.0%	1	17.0%	15
11-20	0.0%	0	2.3%	2
>20	0.0%	0	6.8%	6

- Respondents who reported only monogamous relationships were significantly more likely to report that they had one sexual partner in the past 12 months than respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships. More than half of respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships reported having two to five sexual partners (Pearson Chi square=75.5, p=.00).

**Q21 (Had casual or unplanned sex while under the influence) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q21 Had casual or unplanned sex while under the influence	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Yes	26.9%	28	66.7%	60
No	73.1%	76	33.3%	30

- Respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships were significantly more likely to report that they had casual or unplanned sex while under the influence of drugs or alcohol in the past 12 months than respondents who reported only monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=30.7, p=.00).

**Q22 (Put self or partner at risk for HIV) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q22 Put self or partner at risk for HIV	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Yes	3.8%	4	33.3%	30
No	94.2%	98	53.3%	48
Don't know/Not sure	1.9%	2	13.3%	12

- Respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships were significantly more likely to report that they felt they had put themselves or a partner at risk for HIV in the past 12 months than respondents who reported only monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=43.4, p=.00).

**Q23a (Likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex when drinking) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q23a Likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex when drinking	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Strongly Agree	34.1%	28	54.2%	45
Agree	23.2%	19	26.5%	22
Disagree	11.0%	9	8.4%	7
Strongly Disagree	31.7%	26	10.8%	9

- Respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships were significantly more likely to agree or strongly agree that they were more likely to engage in unprotected sex when drinking than respondents who reported only monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=12.7, p=.01).

**Q23b (Likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex when using drugs) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q23b Likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex when using drugs	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Strongly Agree	36.7%	22	48.7%	38
Agree	11.7%	7	19.2%	15
Disagree	15.0%	9	16.7%	13
Strongly Disagree	36.7%	22	15.4%	12

- Respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships were significantly more likely to agree or strongly agree that they were more likely to engage in unprotected sex when using drugs than respondents who reported only monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=8.6, p=.03).

**Q23c (Likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex with a stranger) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q23c Likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex with a stranger	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Strongly Agree	5.3%	4	17.1%	14
Agree	5.3%	4	15.9%	13
Disagree	23.7%	18	34.1%	28
Strongly Disagree	65.8%	50	32.9%	27

- Respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships were significantly more likely to agree or strongly agree that they were more likely to engage in unprotected sex with a stranger than respondents who reported only monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=19.2, p=.00).

**Q23d (Likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex with someone you know) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q23d Likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex with someone you know	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Strongly Agree	16.7%	14	36.0%	32
Agree	44.0%	37	47.2%	42
Disagree	7.1%	6	10.1%	9
Strongly Disagree	32.1%	27	6.7%	6

- Respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships were significantly more likely to agree or strongly agree that they were more likely to engage in unprotected sex with someone they knew than respondents who reported only monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=21.2, p=.00).

**Q23e (Likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex with the same sex) by Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q23e Likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex with the same sex	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Strongly Agree	6.2%	4	24.2%	16
Agree	12.3%	8	12.1%	8
Disagree	12.3%	8	15.2%	10
Strongly Disagree	69.2%	45	48.5%	32

- Respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships were significantly more likely to strongly agree that they were more likely to engaging in unprotected sex with someone of the same sex than respondents who reported only monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=9.6, p=.02).

**Q23f (Likeliness of engaging in unprotected sex with the opposite sex) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q23f Likeliness of engaging in unprotected sex with the opposite sex	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Strongly Agree	17.8%	13	28.9%	24
Agree	28.8%	21	41.0%	34
Disagree	16.4%	12	16.9%	14
Strongly Disagree	37.0%	27	13.3%	11

- Respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships were significantly more likely to agree or strongly agree that they were more likely to engage in unprotected sex with the opposite sex than respondents who reported only monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=12.6, p=.01).

**Q23g (Likeliness of engaging in unprotected sex when depressed) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q23g Likeliness of engaging in unprotected sex when depressed	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Strongly Agree	2.7%	2	11.3%	9
Agree	18.9%	14	26.3%	21
Disagree	28.4%	21	35.0%	28
Strongly Disagree	50.0%	37	27.5%	22

- Respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships were significantly more likely to agree or strongly agree that they were more likely to engage in unprotected sex when they were feeling depressed than respondents who reported only monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=10.5, p=.02).

**Q23h (Likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex when you are not feeling good about yourself)  
BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q23h Likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex when you are not feeling good about yourself	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Strongly Agree	5.5%	4	15.2%	12
Agree	15.1%	11	26.6%	21
Disagree	27.4%	20	30.4%	24
Strongly Disagree	52.1%	38	27.8%	22

- Respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships were significantly more likely to agree or strongly agree that they were more likely to engage in unprotected sex when they were not feeling good about themselves than respondents who reported only monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=11.5,  $p=.01$ ).

**Q23i (Likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex with someone who tells you he/she is HIV negative) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q23i Likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex with someone who tells you he/she is HIV negative	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Strongly Agree	12.2%	9	17.7%	14
Agree	10.8%	8	36.7%	29
Disagree	17.6%	13	25.3%	20
Strongly Disagree	59.5%	44	20.3%	16

- Respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships were significantly more likely to agree or strongly agree that they were more likely to engage in unprotected sex with someone who told them they were HIV negative than respondents who reported only monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=27.4,  $p=.00$ ).

**Q23j (Likeliness of engaging in unprotected sex with someone who tells you he/she is HIV positive) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q23j Likeliness of engaging in unprotected sex with someone who tells you he/she in HIV positive	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Strongly Agree	2.8%	2	2.9%	2
Agree	1.4%	1	1.5%	1
Disagree	5.6%	4	22.1%	15
Strongly Disagree	90.3%	65	73.5%	50

- Respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships are significantly less likely to strongly disagree that they are more likely to engage in unprotected sex with someone who tells them they are HIV positive than respondents who reported only monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=8.2, p=.04).

**Q24 (Easy to reject advances from people who don't want to use condoms) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q24 Easy to reject advances from people who don't want to use condoms	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Strongly Disagree	16.0%	16	13.3%	12
Somewhat Disagree	1.0%	1	17.8%	16
Neither Agree Nor Disagree	29.0%	29	32.2%	29
Somewhat Agree	11.0%	11	14.4%	13
Strongly Agree	43.0%	43	22.2%	20

- Respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships were significantly less likely to strongly agree they it is easy to reject advances from people who don't want to use condoms than respondents who reported only monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=21.9, p=.00).

**Q25.1 (Using condoms is a way to protect from HIV) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q25.1 Using condoms is a way to protect from HIV	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
No	4.8%	5	2.2%	2
Yes	95.2%	100	97.8%	89

- There was no significant difference between respondents who reported only monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationships with regard to agreement that using condoms is a way to protect from HIV (Pearson Chi square=0.9, p=.34).

**Q25.2 (Monogamous relationships are a way to protect from HIV) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q25.2 Monogamous relationships are a way to protect from HIV	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
No	7.6%	8	9.9%	9
Yes	92.4%	97	90.1%	82

- There was no significant difference between respondents who reported only monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationships with regard to agreement that monogamous relationships are a way to protect from HIV (Pearson Chi square=0.3, p=.57).

**Q25.3 (Knowing HIV status is a way to protect from HIV) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q25.3 Knowing HIV status is a way to protect from HIV	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
No	12.4%	13	12.1%	11
Yes	87.6%	92	87.9%	80

- There was no significant difference between respondents who reported only monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationships with regard to agreement that knowing your HIV status is a way to protect from HIV (Pearson Chi square=0.0, p=.95).



**Q25.4 (Knowing partners' HIV status is a way to protect from HIV) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q25.4 Knowing partners' HIV status is a way to protect from HIV	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
No	9.5%	10	7.7%	7
Yes	90.5%	95	92.3%	84

- There was no significant difference between respondents who reported only monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationships with regard to agreement that knowing your partners' HIV status is a way to protect from HIV (Pearson Chi square=0.2, p=.65).

**Q25.5 (Abstinence is a way to protect from HIV) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q25.5 Abstinence is a way to protect from HIV	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
No	18.1%	19	13.2%	12
Yes	81.9%	86	86.8%	79

- There was no significant difference between respondents who reported only monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationships with regard to agreement that abstinence is a way to protect from HIV (Pearson Chi square=0.9, p=.35).

**Q25.6 (Not exchanging sex for money is a way to protect from HIV) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q25.6 Not exchanging sex for money is a way to protect from HIV	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
No	17.1%	18	24.2%	22
Yes	82.9%	87	75.8%	69

- There was no significant difference between respondents who reported only monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationships with regard to agreement that abstinence is a way to protect from HIV (Pearson Chi square=1.5, p=.22).

**Q25.7 (Not exchanging sex for drugs is a way to protect from HIV) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q25.7 Not exchanging sex for drugs is a way to protect from HIV	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
No	19.0%	20	24.2%	22
Yes	81.0%	85	75.8%	69

- There was no significant difference between respondents who reported only monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationships with regard to agreement that not exchanging sex for drugs is a way to protect from HIV (Pearson Chi square=0.8, p=.38).

**Q25.8 (Avoiding sharing needles is a way to protect from HIV) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q25.8 Avoiding sharing needles is a way to protect from HIV	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
No	10.5%	11	15.4%	14
Yes	89.5%	94	84.6%	77

- There was no significant difference between respondents who reported only monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationships with regard to agreement that avoiding sharing needles is a way to protect from HIV (Pearson Chi square=1.1, p=.30).

**Q25.9 (Avoiding blood transfusions is a way to protect from HIV) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q25.9 Avoiding blood transfusions is a way to protect from HIV	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
No	29.5%	31	30.8%	28
Yes	70.5%	74	69.2%	63

- There was no significant difference between respondents who reported only monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationships with regard to agreement that avoiding blood transfusions is a way to protect from HIV (Pearson Chi square=0.0 p=.85).

**Q26 (Ever forced to have sex) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q26 Ever forced to have sex	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Yes	30.8%	32	41.6%	37
No	69.2%	72	58.4%	52

- There was no significant difference between respondents who reported only monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationships with regard to ever having been forced to have sex (Pearson Chi square=2.4, p=.12).

**Q27 (Forced to have sex within past 12 months) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q27 Forced to have sex within past 12 months	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Yes	18.8%	6	27.0%	10
No	81.3%	26	73.0%	27

- There was no significant difference between respondents who reported only monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationships with regard to having been forced to have sex within the past 12 months (Pearson Chi square=0.7, p=.42).

**Q28 (Ever used injectable drugs) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q28 Ever used injectable drugs	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Yes	8.7%	9	26.4%	23
No	91.3%	94	73.6%	64

- Respondents who reported any non-monogamous relationships were significantly more likely to have ever used injectable drugs than those who reported only monogamous relationships (Pearson Chi square=10.6, p=.00).

**Q29 (Ever shared needles) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q29 Ever shared needles	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Yes	55.6%	5	72.7%	16
No	44.4%	4	27.3%	6

- Sample sizes were not large enough to draw conclusions about significant differences between respondents who only reported monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationship with regard to having ever shared needles.

**Q30 (Shared needles in past 12 months) BY Type of Relationships Over the Past 12 Months**

Q30 Shared needles in past 12 months	Type of Relationships			
	Only Monogamous		Any Non-Monogamous	
	%	n	%	n
Yes	0.0%	0	47.6%	10
No	100.0%	5	52.4%	11

- Sample sizes were not large enough to draw conclusions about significant differences between respondents who reported only monogamous relationships and those who reported any non-monogamous relationships with regard to having shared needles in the past 12 months.

## Appendices

## Appendix A: HRH Needs Assessment Survey

2004 HIGH RISK HETEROSEXUAL'S NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY



# Sexual Behavior Survey

**Thank you for your participation in the 2004 Sexual Behavior Survey!**

This **anonymous** survey should take **just** 10 to 15 minutes of your time to complete. All your responses will be kept confidential. You will not be asked to give your name or any other contact or identifying information.

**Purpose of survey:** This survey is a major component of a Sexual Behavior Assessment that will be used by the State of Idaho to: 1) identify sexual practices that may lead to risk of HIV transmission; and 2) meet those needs through programs designed to address sexual health issues (for example, disease prevention).

Remember, this is not a test! There are no right or wrong answers. The only “right answer” is the one that is honest for you. If you don't want to answer a particular question, you do not have to.

Please use the preaddressed, postage paid envelope that has been provided to mail your survey as soon as possible.

**Thank you for your participation!**

### Instructions

*As you are taking the survey, please mark only one response when the answer choices are displayed with circles. When the answer choices are displayed with boxes, please mark all the answers that apply to you. Also, please note that some answers have directions next to them such as "(Go to question ##)."*

---

1. Are you...? ☐ Male ☐ Female
2. What is your zip code? \_ \_ \_ \_ \_
3. What is your age? \_\_\_\_\_
4. a. Which one or more of the following would you say is your race?  
(check all that apply)  
☐ White  
☐ Black or African American  
☐ Asian  
☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander  
☐ American Indian, Alaska Native  
☐ Other (Please state: \_\_\_\_\_ )  
☐ Don't know / Not sure
- b. Are you:  
☐ Hispanic/Latino ☐ Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino
5. What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?  
☐ Never attended school or only attended kindergarten  
☐ Grades 1 through 8 (Elementary)  
☐ Grades 9 through 11 (Some high school)  
☐ Grade 12 or GED (High school graduate)  
☐ College 1 year to 3 years (Some college or technical school)  
☐ College 4 years or more (College graduate)
6. HIV is a concern in small, rural communities of Idaho.  
☐ True ☐ False ☐ Don't know / Not sure
7. Compared to other adults and teens in our area, how likely do you think it is that you will get HIV/AIDS?  
☐ I am much more likely than others to get HIV/AIDS  
☐ I am slightly more likely than others to get HIV/AIDS  
☐ I have the same risk as most others for getting HIV/AIDS  
☐ I am slightly less likely than others to get HIV/AIDS  
☐ I am much less likely than others to get HIV/AIDS

8. Compared to other adults and teens in our area, how likely do you think it is that *someone in your social group* (including your partner, your friends, your acquaintances, etc) will get HIV/AIDS?
- ☐ They are much more likely than others to get HIV/AIDS
  - ☐ They are slightly more likely than others to get HIV/AIDS
  - ☐ They have the same risk as most others for getting HIV/AIDS
  - ☐ They are slightly less likely than others to get HIV/AIDS
  - ☐ They are much less likely than others to get HIV/AIDS
9. Have you ever been tested for HIV?
- ☐ Yes (go to next question) ☐ No (go to question #14)
10. If so, what were the results of your last test?
- ☐ Negative (go to question #12)
  - ☐ Positive (go to next question)
  - ☐ Indeterminate (go to question #12)
  - ☐ Never returned for results (go to question #12)
11. Since finding out you are HIV positive, which of the following changes have you made?  
(check all that apply)
- ☐ I am more safe with my partners
  - ☐ I am less safe with my partners
  - ☐ I only have sex with HIV positive partners
  - ☐ I find out the HIV status of my sexual partners before we have sex
  - ☐ I haven't had sex since finding out I am HIV positive
  - ☐ I no longer share needles
  - ☐ I have quit using illegal drugs since finding out I am HIV positive
  - ☐ I haven't made any changes
12. How long ago was the last time you were tested?
- ☐ Less than 6 months ago
  - ☐ 6 to 12 months ago
  - ☐ 12 to 24 months ago
  - ☐ 24 months to 5 years ago
  - ☐ Over 5 years ago



13. Where did you go for your last HIV test?

- ☐ Private doctor
- ☐ Health department
- ☐ Hospital/clinic
- ☐ Testing site outside Idaho
- ☐ Home test
- ☐ Other (*please state:* \_\_\_\_\_ )

14. Where would you go in the future for an HIV test?

- ☐ Private doctor
- ☐ Health department
- ☐ Hospital/clinic
- ☐ Testing site outside Idaho
- ☐ Home test
- ☐ Other (*please state:* \_\_\_\_\_ )

15. If you have *not* been tested for HIV or did *not* return for the results, why?  
(Check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> I don't worry about HIV	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't think I can get HIV	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't know where to go for testing
<input type="checkbox"/> I am at a low risk for HIV infection	<input type="checkbox"/> I am afraid to learn the results	<input type="checkbox"/> Testing sites or hours are not convenient
<input type="checkbox"/> Privacy/confidentiality	<input type="checkbox"/> I have not been sexually active	<input type="checkbox"/> It is embarrassing
<input type="checkbox"/> Other ( <i>please state:</i> _____ )		

The next several questions deal with sexual activity.

16. In the past 12 months, with whom have you had sex?

- ☐ Men only      ☐ Women only      ☐ Men and women
- ☐ Haven't had sex in the past 12 months (*go to question #23*)

17. How would you describe your sexual relationship(s) with all of the partner(s) you have/had in the past 12 months? (*Check all that apply*):

- ☐ Monogamous (only had/have sex with each other)
- ☐ Ongoing, both have/had sex with other people
- ☐ Ongoing, only I had/have sex with other people
- ☐ Ongoing, only my partner has/had sex with other people
- ☐ Casual (not ongoing relationship)

18. During the past 12 months, how often did you:

	Never	Seldom	Less than 50%	More than 50%	Always	N/A
a. use condoms when engaging in vaginal/anal/oral sex?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. engage in vaginal or anal sex without a condom, but you/he pulled out before ejaculating?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. talk to your partner(s) about HIV?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. talk to your partner(s) about safer sex?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

19. In the past 12 months, the HIV status of your sexual partner(s) was/were:  
(Check all that apply)

☐ Unknown HIV status    ☐ HIV negative    ☐ HIV positive

20. In the past 12 months, how many people have you engaged in vaginal, oral, or anal sex with?

<input type="radio"/> One	<input type="radio"/> 11-20 people
<input type="radio"/> 2-5 people	<input type="radio"/> More than 20 people
<input type="radio"/> 6-10 people	<input type="radio"/> Don't know / Not sure

21. In the past 12 months, have you had casual or unplanned sex while under the influence of drugs or alcohol?

☐ Yes    ☐ No    ☐ Don't know / Not sure

22. In the past 12 months, do you feel that you have put yourself or a partner at risk for HIV?

☐ Yes    ☐ No    ☐ Don't know / Not sure

23. *Everyone*: Please rate the following situations.

I would be more likely to engage in unprotected sex (vaginal, oral, or anal sex without a condom):

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	N/A
a. When drinking	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. When using drugs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. With a stranger	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. With someone I know	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. With the same sex	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. With the opposite sex	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. When I am feeling depressed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. When I am not feeling good about myself	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. With someone who tells me he or she is HIV negative	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j. With someone who tells me he or she is HIV positive	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

24. *Please show your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statement:*

"It is easy for me to reject the sexual advances from people who don't want to use condoms."

☐  
Strongly  
Disagree

☐  
Somewhat  
Disagree

☐  
Neither Agree  
Nor Disagree

☐  
Somewhat  
Agree

☐  
Strongly  
Agree

25. What ways can people protect themselves from getting infected with HIV?  
(Check all that apply)

- ☐ Use condoms
- ☐ Both partners have no other partners (monogamous relationship)
- ☐ Know your own HIV status
- ☐ Know HIV status of partner
- ☐ No sex at all (abstinence)
- ☐ No exchanging sex for money
- ☐ No exchanging sex for drugs
- ☐ Avoid sharing needles
- ☐ Avoid blood transfusions
- ☐ Other (please state: \_\_\_\_\_ )

*The next two questions deal with the sensitive topic of unwanted sexual contact. These questions may be uncomfortable for you, and while you do not have to answer any questions you don't want to, we are using this information to help our community and would appreciate your honest responses.*

*For the next two questions, use this definition for "forced sex":*

*Any type of oral, anal, or vaginal penetration or intercourse in situations where threats, physical force, or a weapon was used. It also includes situations where a person was unable to resist for some reason, such as age, alcohol, drugs, sleep, or disability. Sex may be forced by anyone, including spouses, partners, dates, relatives, acquaintances, or strangers. It may occur when you are an adult or a child.*

26. Using the above definition of forced sex, have you ever been forced to have sex?

☐ Yes (go to next question) ☐ No (go to question #28)

27. If yes, have you been forced to have sex within the past 12 months?

☐ Yes ☐ No

28. Have you ever used injectable drugs (taken by needle or syringe)?

☐ Yes (go to next question) ☐ No (go to question #31)

☐ Don't know / Not sure (go to question #31)

29. Have you ever shared needles (used a needle/syringe that had been used by someone else)?

☐ Yes (go to next question) ☐ No (go to question #31)

☐ Don't know / Not sure (go to question #31)

30. Have you shared needles in the past 12 months?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know / Not sure

*For the next two questions, please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the statements:*

31. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.

☐  
Strongly  
Disagree

☐  
Somewhat  
Disagree

☐  
Neither Agree  
Nor Disagree

☐  
Somewhat  
Agree

☐  
Strongly  
Agree

32. There are people in my life (partner, friends, family, etc) whom I can always count on when things go wrong.

☐ Strongly Disagree

☐ Somewhat Disagree

☐ Neither Agree Nor Disagree

☐ Somewhat Agree

☐ Strongly Agree

33. ***If you are HIV positive***, please indicate whether you are receiving help or services in the following areas. If you are not, please also select whether you need help in each area and explain why.

Service areas	Currently Receiving Services?		Do you need services?		If you need services, please explain why you are not receiving the help/services you need in this area.
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
a. Medical care	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
b. Dental care	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
c. Nutritional services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
d. Drug/alcohol treatment services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
e. Housing assistance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
f. Case management services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
g. Mental health services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
h. Legal assistance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
i. Financial assistance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
j. Domestic violence assistance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
k. Employment/training services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
l. Transportation services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
m. Safer injection techniques	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
n. Relations with friends	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
o. Relations with family	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
p. Relations with your partner	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
q. Work situations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

**Thank you very much for your help in making the Sexual Behavior 2004 Survey a success!**

**If you are interested in receiving more information or help with any of the issues covered in this survey, please call the Idaho CareLine by dialing 211.**

## Appendix B: Open-ended Responses

### Q13: Where did you go for your last HIV test?

Nampa, Idaho  
National Guard  
Rehab

### Q15: Why haven't you been tested or why did you not return for the results?

Haven't gotten around to it.  
I don't know where to go and I'm incarcerated.  
I'm a homeless hitchhiker.  
I'm maimed.  
No sufficient funds.

### Q32: Where would you go in the future for an HIV test?

Anywhere  
Indian Health Services.  
National Guard Physical.  
Plasma center.  
Pride.  
Private doctor or health dept.  
Private tester.  
Wherever given.  
Whichever is closest.

### Q32: What ways can people protect themselves from getting infected with HIV?

Avoid blood-to-blood contact.  
Be monogamous or practice abstinence. Never use drugs or sleep around.  
Be safe.  
Don't share razor or toothbrush.  
Don't use drugs.  
Follow the Lord.  
Know yourself.  
Mosquitoes  
Mutual masturbation.  
No gay partners.